

引言 INTRODUCTION

The world loves to celebrate champions. Winners receive trophies, prizes and recognition. The public knows their names and achievements. They instantly become heroes and stars. They appear in TV commercials and their photos show up on cereal boxes. Who will remember those contestants who did not win? The second-best participants are called the runner-up or silver medalists. Those are nicer ways to call the “losers.” To put it bluntly, Genesis 21 is a story about winners and losers. Sarah gave birth to Isaac. Her son would inherit Abraham’s estate and God’s covenant. Whereas, Hagar and Ishmael were kicked out from the family. Although God still promised them future blessings, they would be excluded from God’s covenant. As we read the story, we cannot help but ask how God decides to receive some people but reject others. The short answer is: we do not know. God’s wisdom is way higher than ours. He has the full right to do whatever He sees fit. Therefore, God’s sovereign grace takes away our pride. We should forever be thankful that He gives us an opportunity to know Him and to accept Him.

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 母親的喜樂 Exultation of a Mom (v. 1-7)

First, we see an exultation of a mom in the passage. The author highlights Sarah’s joy at the birth of Isaac. Let us read from **verse 1 to 7**. In chapter 18, Sarah giggled in her heart out of disbelief when God told her that she would bear a son. Now Sarah openly laughed with joy when God’s word came true. In fact, she invited everyone to share her joy. The author says God “visited” Sarah in verse 1. The Hebrew word can also mean “pay attention to.” The Chinese Bible accurately render the word “showed grace to.” It was as if He flipped a switch in Sarah and started the process from pregnancy to childbirth. God took action when the right time came. We see phrases “as He had said” or “as He had spoken” repeated three times in the first two verses. God completed what He had promised. Let us refresh our memory on what God said earlier. He told Abraham in Genesis 17:21 – **“But I will establish my covenant with Isaac, whom Sarah shall bear to you at this time next year.”** God overcame a physical barrier and gave this senior couple a son. The baby was born at the precise time God told Abraham. Moreover, it was a baby boy just as God said. Abraham then followed God’s earlier commands after the child was born. He named him Isaac. He also performed circumcision on the baby eight days later. Isaac was not only the first offspring of the couple. He would become an heir of the family. At that time, the oldest son inherited the estate after the father passed away. Even today, some families still value boys over girls. I remember a neighbor in my childhood who had seven daughters until a son finally came on board. I felt bad for the mom who went through anxiety over and again, not to mention the pain of delivery she suffered! Sarah must have shouldered a lot burden from people’s expectation on her. Long gone was the ridicule she faced all those years due to her infertility. Abraham was 100 years old when he became a dad. Suppose he was 30 when he married Sarah. That would be 70 years of shame Sarah endured! To conceive at such a high age was no doubt a miracle. God also enabled Sarah to nurse her baby. Despite the long wait, God fulfilled His promise to the couple without further delay. Waiting is hard. We want tomorrow’s things done yesterday. We

hope babies will by-pass teenage years and reach adulthood. Some people dream of retiring at 50 or earlier! Paul tells us that there is one thing all Christians should wait patiently for – the future glory of heaven. He says in Romans 8:23-25 – **23 Not only that, but we also who have the firstfruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, eagerly waiting for the adoption, the redemption of our body. 24 For we were saved in this hope, but hope that is seen is not hope; for why does one still hope for what he sees? 25 But if we hope for what we do not see, we eagerly wait for it with perseverance.** In the context, Paul says the whole creation groan in pain due to the corruption of the world. You do not need to be a senior person to feel fatigue and stress after a long day of work. Any new product will get old, worn and eventually become obsolete. People get bored and worried easily. All those issues are effects of sin. The long-term solution is not to hope for new stuff or a better future. Nothing in the present age will last forever and will give us permanent satisfaction. Those facts remind us that this world is not our eternal home. God wants us to put our hope in Him. The Bible tells us that this world will finally come to an end when Jesus returns. God will complete the final step of His salvation plan. He will usher His children into heaven. It will surely take place according to His promise. Meanwhile, God will give us strength to face daily challenges. He will give us grace to overcome problems. We walk with Him by faith. One day, all Christians will worship before the Lord with joy.

2. 兒子被驅逐 Expulsion of a Son (v. 8-13)

The birth of Isaac brought exultation to a mom. However, the mood of the family quickly turned 180 degrees. One child's arrival led to the expulsion of another son. Let us hear the reading from **verse 8 to 13**. Abraham threw a big party to celebrate. Just then Sarah saw Ishmael make fun of little Isaac. It is not usual for an older kid to tease someone who is younger, shorter and weaker. How old were those two half-brothers? Chapter 17 tells us that Ishmael was 13 when Abraham was 99. Isaac was born a year later. Now he was weaned, which would make him 2 to 3 years old. Therefore, Ishmael could be 16 or 17 now. In the Jewish culture, a boy is considered to be an adult when he turns 13. All in all, Ishmael was now an independent grown man. Any mom will defend her kid when her child is bullied. Sarah complained to Abraham. She even made a suggestion in verse 10: **...“Cast out this slave woman with her son, for the son of this slave woman shall not be heir with my son Isaac.”** Sarah was a forward-thinking person. She understood that the two sons could not live together under the same roof. Ishmael would be a competitor for the future inheritance after Abraham passed away. This dad was torn in his heart because both boys were his sons. Sibling rivalry is common in families, not to mention that the two children came from different moms. Guys: it causes more headache than fun to have two wives. It will only be double the trouble. Don't even think about it! Once again, God shows up in aisle 10 for a cleanup. He told Abraham in verses 12 and 13: **12 ...“Be not displeased because of the boy and because of your slave woman. Whatever Sarah says to you, do as she tells you, for through Isaac shall your offspring be named. 13 And I will make a nation of the son of the slave woman also, because he is your offspring.”** God decided to bless Isaac and his descendants. Therefore, Hagar and her son had to be cut off to prevent a future civil war in the family. However, God would make Ishmael's offspring into a great nation. He would bless him through Abraham. You may protest: how could God ask someone to divorce his wife and kick out his kid? We will try to address that question later. Paul recalls this incident in Romans 9:6-9 – **6 But it is not as though the word of God has failed. For not all who are descended from Israel belong to Israel, 7 and not all are children of Abraham because they are his offspring, but “Through**

Isaac shall your offspring be named.” 8 This means that it is not the children of the flesh who are the children of God, but the children of the promise are counted as offspring. 9 For this is what the promise said: “About this time next year I will return, and Sarah shall have a son.” Isaac was born of God’s promise, while Ishmael was born of Sarah’s scheme. God had determined to include Isaac but not Ishmael in His covenant. Ishmael was rejected by God even though he was the firstborn biological child of Abraham. Paul makes it clear that not every physical descendant of Abraham will be his spiritual child. Being a Jew by blood will not lead to salvation if the person does not accept Jesus by faith. God does not show favor to people simply because they are first in line or they have some superior qualities. We see similar effects in the Bible. For example, God preferred Abel instead of his brother Cain, God picked Jacob over his twin brother Esau, and Judas fell out of grace even though he was one of the disciples. God does not operate by our rules. The world approves people who are smarter, wealthier and more successful. Those who have better appearances, longer resumes and the right connections will have an edge. But God gives us grace regardless of who we are. It does not matter whether or you are the first, last or the only child in the family. He humbles those who have a lot, while He show mercy to those who have a little. God’s grace helps us see ourselves from God’s eyes. Our response should be thanks.

3. 恩典的擴展 Expansion of Grace (v. 14-21)

There was an exultation of joy when Isaac was born. The tension between the two moms led to the expulsion of Ishmael. We will continue to read **verse 14 to 21** when we see an expansion of God’s grace. A single mom and his son were now expelled from the family. They only had a little food and water. Abraham did not even give them animals for transportation. Hagar and Ishmael soon got lost in the wilderness. They had no one to depend on and they did not know where to go. Hagar rested under a tree and she cried out of desperation. The angel of the Lord appeared to her just like He did in chapter 16 when she ran away from home. We said a while back that this angel was God showing up in a human form. He reiterated a promise He made about Ishmael in Genesis 16:10 – ...**“I will surely multiply your offspring so that they cannot be numbered for multitude.”** God gave Hagar a sign that the promise would surely be fulfilled. He pointed her to a well. Perhaps she did not expect to find water or God performed a miracle. God assured Hagar that Ishmael would not only survive the desert. He would thrive and become a great nation. The story of Hagar comes to an end as the author briefly mentions the growth of Ishmael in verses 20-21: **20 And God was with the boy, and he grew up. He lived in the wilderness and became an expert with the bow. 21 He lived in the wilderness of Paran, and his mother took a wife for him from the land of Egypt.** God expanded His grace to Ishmael. The five words “and God was with the boy” carry a lot of weight. A young man grew up with no father, no home, no relative and no resource. But God protected him and provided for his needs. Later Ishmael learned archery. It became his hunting and battling skills. Eventually, the mother and son settled in the wilderness of Paran, which is outside the southern boundary of Canaan. Hagar ended up finding an Egyptian girl as a wife for his son. All in all, Ishmael turned into an outsider. He was born of a maid, lived beyond the Promised Land, married a Gentile and finally became an enemy of his half-brother. God blessed Ishmael for the sake of Abraham. Similarly, God gives a lot of blessings to non-believers. Examples are sunlight, air, rain, health, abilities to work, family, etc. However, just like Ishmael was excluded from God’s eternal covenant, non-Christians will not have an eternal relationship with God. Dear parents: I am sure you love your children. But do you care about

their eternal destiny? Bring them to Jesus. Salvation is the biggest blessing they can have in this life. Ultimately, God decides who to receive and who to reject. Paul states in Romans 9:14-15 this way: 14 What shall we say then? Is there injustice on God's part? By no means! 15 For he says to Moses, "I will have mercy on whom I have mercy, and I will have compassion on whom I have compassion." The question of fairness arises whenever we ponder the fact that God chooses to save some but not all people. According to Paul, the answer is straightforward. Since God is sovereign, He alone calls the shots. He does not owe anyone an explanation either. Suppose you go to a chicken farm and pick a bird for dinner. How will you choose? Some people prefer a fat one, while others favor a lean one. The chicken cannot protest: "It's unfair! Why do you choose me?" But of course, chickens cannot talk but humans will argue. In our minds, we think God should bring everyone into heaven. But the fact is that there is no fairness in salvation. If we ask God to treat us equally, then hell is the only destiny we deserve. Thank God that He deals with us by grace. You can be saved because God showed you grace. Here is the interesting part: we do not know whom God has chosen to save. People may resist the gospel at first. But later they repent their sins and accept Jesus. That is why we must still reach out to non-believers. We pray that God will shed light into their hearts, help them realize that they are sinners and they need the Savior. May the Lord use us as messengers of the good news.

總結 CONCLUSION

God's sovereign grace takes away our pride. In today's story, Abraham was at a crossroad. He must make a tough decision to prevent foreseeable conflicts between his two wives. Abraham had to cut off from Hagar and Ishmael. Sarah overcame competition from her maid. But her victory was not about preserving a husband for herself or protecting Abraham's inheritance for Isaac. God had a bigger plan. He ensured that His promise would come true through Isaac. In the end, God guaranteed some blessings to Ishmael. But what he would receive were temporary success in terms of land and people. The destinies of Isaac and Ishmael are like the difference between heaven and earth. We need to make a wise choice in life. We should fix our eyes on what God sees as the best. Only God can give us enduring peace and joy. Only He can secure our future hope. Only He can receive us into eternity. All those everlasting blessings can only be found in Jesus Christ, our Lord.

引言 INTRODUCTION

這個世界喜歡慶祝冠軍。勝利者會得到獎座、獎品和別人的認可。大眾知道他們的名字和成就，他們成為英雄與明星。他們出現在電視廣告中，他們的照片也印在食物包裝的外面。誰會記得那些落選的人呢？表現第二好的選手被稱為亞軍或銀牌得主，這些都是比較好聽的說法，他們實際上就是失敗者。坦白來說，創世記第 21 章就是一個關於贏和輸的故事。撒拉生下了以撒。她的兒子將繼承亞伯拉罕的產業和神的盟約。但是夏甲和以實瑪利卻被趕出家門。雖然神仍然應許他們將來會得到祝福，但他們卻被排除在神的盟約之外。當我們讀這段故事時，不禁會問：神是如何決定接納某些人，而拒絕其他人的？簡單的答案是：我們不知道。神的智慧遠超過我們的智慧，祂有完全的主權按祂的旨意行事。因此，神主權的恩典挪去了我們的驕傲。我們應該永遠感恩，因為祂賜給我們機會去認識祂和接受祂。

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 母親的喜樂 Exultation of a Mom (v. 1-7)

在這段經文中，我們首先看到一位母親的喜樂。作者特別強調撒拉在以撒出生時的喜樂。我們來讀創世記第 21 章第 1 到第 7 節。在第 18 章中，當神對撒拉預告她將要懷孕生子時，她在心中偷笑，因為覺得這件事情難以置信。如今，當神的話實現時，撒拉則是歡喜地大笑，甚至她邀請所有人一起分享她的喜樂。作者在第一節說神「眷顧」撒拉。這個希伯來文的詞語可以理解為「關心」或「施恩」。彷彿神為撒拉按了一個開關，使她從懷孕到生產順利完成整個過程。神在時機成熟時採取了行動。在頭兩節中，我們看到「按著先前的話」、「照祂所說的」這些形容出現了三次。這強調神信實地完成了祂的應許。讓我們回顧一下神曾說過什麼。祂在創世記 17:21 對亞伯拉罕說：「**到明年這時節，撒拉必給你生以撒，我要與他堅定所立的約。**」神突破了生理上的障礙，讓這一對高齡夫婦得到一個兒子。孩子出生的時間應驗了神對亞伯拉罕的話，不早也不晚。而且，正如神所說，他們是得一個男孩。在孩子出生後，亞伯拉罕照著神的命令行事，為他起名叫以撒，並且在第八天為他行割禮。以撒不只是這對夫婦的第一個孩子，他也將成為家族的繼承人。在當時，長子繼承父親的產業是慣例。直到今天，一些家庭仍然重男輕女。我還記得童年時的一戶鄰居，那位媽媽接續生了七個女兒，然後終於生了個兒子。我覺得她真可憐，不斷承受壓力與憂慮，更不用說每次生產時所經歷的痛苦！撒拉當時也因為人們對她的期待而承受壓力。多年來，她因為不孕而被人嘲笑，如今這一切終於過去了。當亞伯拉罕成為父親時已經一百歲了。假設他三十歲娶撒拉，那麼撒拉就背負

了七十年的羞辱！在這麼高齡之下能夠懷孕生子，的確是個神蹟。神也使撒拉能夠餵養嬰孩。雖然等候了很久，但神並未延遲祂的應許，祂的計劃按著時間實行。等待是困難的。我們總希望昨天就已經把明天的事情完成；我們希望孩子跳過青春期的直接長大成人；有些人甚至希望能在五十歲以前就退休！但保羅告訴我們，有一件事是所有基督徒都應該耐心等候的，那就是將來在天上的榮耀。保羅在羅馬書 8:23-25 說：23 不但如此，就是我們這有聖靈初結果子的，也是自己心裡歎息，等候得著兒子的名分，乃是我們的身體得贖。24 我們得救是在乎盼望；只是所見的盼望不是盼望，誰還盼望他所見的呢？25 但我們若盼望那所不見的，就必忍耐等候。保羅在這段經文中指出，整個世界都在痛苦中歎息，因為世界被罪污染了。任何年紀的人經過一天辛勞的工作，都可能感到精疲力盡。新的東西會變舊，變壞，最終過時。人很容易感到無聊、憂慮。這一切問題都是罪引起的。解決方法不是盼望有新玩意或更好的未來。今生的一切都不會存到永遠，也不能帶來真正的滿足。這些事實提醒我們：這個世界並不是我們永恆的家。神要我們把盼望放在祂身上。聖經告訴我們：當主耶穌再來的那一日，這個世界將會結束。神要完成救恩計劃的最後一步，把祂的兒女帶進天堂。這件事必定會按照神的應許成就。在人生旅程中，神會賜給我們力量去面對每天的挑戰，祂也會賜給我們恩典去克服困難。我們必須憑著信心與祂同行。有一天，所有的基督徒都要在主面前喜樂地敬拜！

2. 兒子被驅逐 Expulsion of a Son (v. 8-13)

以撒的出生帶來了一位母親的喜樂，然而這個家庭的氣氛很快就發生了 180 度的轉變。一個兒子的出生，卻導致另一個兒子被驅逐。讓我們來讀第 8 到 13 節。亞伯拉罕為以撒舉辦了一場盛大的慶祝。就在那時，撒拉看見以實瑪利戲弄小以撒。年長的孩子嘲笑年幼、矮小、軟弱的弟弟是常見的事。那兩個同父異母的兄弟當時大約幾歲呢？第 17 章告訴我們，當亞伯拉罕 99 歲時，以實瑪利已經 13 歲。而以撒是在隔年出生的。現在以撒已經斷奶，應該是 2 到 3 歲之間。因此，以實瑪利大概有 16 或 17 歲了。在猶太文化中，男孩滿 13 歲便被視為成年人。所以，以實瑪利當時已經是個獨立的大人了。任何母親看到自己的孩子被欺負時，一定會起來保護他。於是撒拉向亞伯拉罕埋怨，她甚至在第 10 節提出一個建議：...「你把這使女和他兒子趕出去！因為這使女的兒子不可與我的兒子以撒一同承受產業。」撒拉是個有遠見的人。她清楚知道這兩個兒子不能共存，否則將來會產生爭奪產業的糾紛，造成家庭的分裂。作為父親，亞伯拉罕內心非常掙扎，因為這兩個孩子都是他親生的。兄弟之間的爭執在家庭中很常見，尤其這兩個孩子有不同的媽媽。弟兄們：有兩個妻子不是好主意。這不會給你加倍的快樂，只會帶來雙倍的痛苦。連想都不要想！就在這個關鍵時刻，神再次介入。祂在第 12 和 13 節對亞伯拉罕說：12 ...「你不必為這童子和你的使女憂愁。凡撒拉對你說的話，你都該聽從；因為從以撒生的，才要稱為你的後裔。13 至於使女的兒子，我也必使他的後裔成立一國，因為他是你所生的。」神早已決定祝福以撒和他的後裔。因此，為了避免將來

家族的內部衝突，夏甲和她的兒子必須要離開。然而，神也沒有遺棄以實瑪利。祂因著亞伯拉罕的緣故，應許祝福以實瑪利的後裔成為一個大國。有人可能會抗議：神怎麼可以叫一個人離婚並趕走自己的孩子？我們稍後會討論這個問題。保羅在羅馬書 9:6-9 回顧這段歷史。他說：6 這不是說神的話落了空。因為從以色列生的不都是以色列人，7 也不因為是亞伯拉罕的後裔就都作他的兒女；惟獨「從以撒生的才要稱為你的後裔。」8 這就是說，肉身所生的兒女不是神的兒女，惟獨那應許的兒女才算是後裔。9 因為所應許的話是這樣說：「到明年這時候我要來，撒拉必生一個兒子。」以撒是因著神的應許而生的，但以實瑪利是撒拉計謀的結果。神早已定意，只將以撒納入祂的盟約之中，而把以實瑪利排除在外。雖然以實瑪利是亞伯拉罕的長子，但是神卻不打算將他放在盟約裡面。保羅強調：並非所有亞伯拉罕的肉身後裔都是他的屬靈子孫。如果一個人只是血統上的猶太人，卻沒有憑信心接受耶穌，就無法得救。神不會因為一個人是排第一、或者他有任何優越的條件而看中他。在聖經中我們可以找到許多例子：神喜悅亞伯，卻不喜悅該隱；祂揀選了雅各，而不是他的雙胞胎哥哥以掃；猶大雖然是耶穌的門徒，但最終卻失去了恩典。神不是按照人的規矩來做事的。這個世界偏愛聰明、富有和成功的人。那些外表好看、經驗豐富、有正確關係的人一般更容易出人頭地。但在神眼中，無論你是家中的老大、老么，還是獨生子女，都並不重要。神的恩典是白白賜下的，與你的背景無關。神使那自高的人降卑，神也使那卑微的人蒙恩。祂的恩典幫助我們從祂的角度來看自己，而不是按人的標準。我們該有的回應就是感謝祂。

3. 恩典的擴展 Expansion of Grace (v. 14-21)

以撒出生時帶來了一片喜樂，可惜因為兩位母親之間的緊張關係卻導致以實瑪利被驅逐。但我們看見神恩典的擴展，請繼續看第 14 到 21 節。這位單親母親和她的兒子如今被驅逐離開家庭。他們只有一點點食物和水，亞伯拉罕甚至沒有給他們準備牲口代步。夏甲與以實瑪利很快就在曠野中迷了路。他們無依無靠，也不知道要往哪裡去。夏甲坐在一棵樹下，心中絕望地哭泣。這個時候耶和華的使者向她顯現。在第 16 章之中，當夏甲離家出走時，這位使者也出現了。我們之前說過，這位使者其實是神以人的形態出現。祂重申了在創世記 16:10 中對以實瑪利的應許：...

「我必使你的後裔極其繁多，甚至不可勝數。」神給夏甲一個記號，表示這個應許必然會實現。祂讓夏甲看見一口井。或許夏甲本來不指望能在曠野中找到水，或者是神行神蹟變出這口井。神藉此向夏甲保證：以實瑪利不只能在曠野生存下來，而且還會興旺起來，成為一個大國。夏甲的故事在第 20 至 21 節中畫下句點：20 神保佑童子，他就漸長，住在曠野，成了弓箭手。21 他住在巴蘭的曠野；他母親從埃及地給他娶了一個妻子。神將祂的恩典擴展到以實瑪利身上。「神保佑童子」這五個字意義深重。這個年輕人沒有父親，沒有家，沒有親戚，也沒有資源，但神保護他、供應他的需要。後來，以實瑪利學會了射箭，成為他打獵和作戰的技能。他與母親定居在巴蘭的曠野，位於迦南地南部邊界之外。夏甲後來為兒子找了一個埃

及人做妻子。總個來說，以實瑪利成為了局外人。他是婢女生的，居住在應許之地之外，娶了外邦女子，最終也成為他同父異母弟弟的敵人。神因為亞伯拉罕的緣故仍然賜福給以實瑪利。同樣地，神也賜給非信徒許多祝福，比如陽光、空氣、雨水、健康、工作的能力、家庭等等。然而，就像以實瑪利被排除在神永恆的盟約之外，非基督徒和神沒有永恆的關係。親愛的家長們：我相信你們都愛自己的孩子。但你們是否關心他們永恆的去向呢？你要帶領他們相信耶穌。救恩是他們今生能領受的最大祝福。最終，是神決定接納誰，並拒絕誰。保羅在羅馬書 9:14-15 這樣說：14 這樣，我們可說什麼呢？難道神有什麼不公平嗎？斷乎沒有！15 因他對摩西說：我要憐憫誰就憐憫誰，要恩待誰就恩待誰。每當我們思考為什麼神只拯救一些人的時候，我們就會想到公平這個問題。保羅給出一個直接的答案：因為神有主權，祂作最終的決定，祂也不欠我們任何解釋。假設你去一個雞場挑選一隻雞做晚餐，你會怎麼選？有人挑肥的，有人挑瘦的。雞不會抗議：「這不公平！為什麼選我？」當然，雞不會說話，但人會爭論。我們常常認為，神應該讓每個人都進天堂。但事實是，救恩從來不是公平的。如果我們要求神一視同仁的話，那我們唯一配得的結局就是地獄。感謝神不是按公平的原則對待我們，而是按祂的恩典行事。你之所以能得救，是因為神施恩給你。這裡有一個有意思的情形：我們無法知道神揀選了誰得救。有些人一開始抗拒福音，但後來卻悔改信主。因此，我們仍然必須向非信徒傳福音。我們也需要禱告，求神照亮他們的心，使他們明白自己是罪人，需要接受救主。願主使用我們成為福音的使者，將好消息帶給失喪的靈魂。

總結 CONCLUSION

神主權的恩典挪去了我們的驕傲。在今天的故事中，亞伯拉罕站在十字路口。他必須做出一個艱難的決定，以防止兩位妻子之間的衝突。亞伯拉罕必須與夏甲和以實瑪利分離。撒拉在這場糾紛中獲勝。但是她的勝利不只是在於搶回丈夫，也不只是為了保住以撒將會得到的產業。神有更大的計畫。祂要確保祂的應許將會透過以撒成就。最終，神也保證賜福給以實瑪利。但他所得到的，只是土地與後裔，都是一些世上短暫的成功。以撒與以實瑪利日後的光景，如同天與地的差別。我們的人生也面臨類似的選擇。我們要做出智慧的決定，定睛在神看為最美好的事情上。唯有神能賜給我們長久的平安與喜樂；唯有祂能確保我們將來的盼望；唯有祂能接納我們進入永恆。而這一切永遠的祝福，只有在我們的主耶穌基督裡才能得著。